FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON CANCUN SUMMIT RELATED ACTIVITIES

Lopez Portillo on Meeting

PA221933 Paris AFP in Spanish 1826 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said here today that the fact that the Cancun summit meeting will be held "at a time when nationalism, expansionism, protectionism and militarism are growing more intense" emphasizes the political and moral importance acquired by the people's demands

In an IPS interview published in several Mexican newspapers, the chief of state said, however, that "given the present international situation it would be foolish, utopian and demagogic to expect immediate, spectacular results."

Lopez Portillo viewed the mere fact that preparations for the summit meeting are underway as "a great victory for the developing countries" that "strengthens the positions of those who criticize the existing world economic order and support the trend toward change."

Asked about a statement made by Ronald Reagan, the Mexican president said that a combination of state and private funds is irreplaceable in encouraging the growth of the developing countries.

He also said that "the East-West tension is directly detrimental to the poor and downtrodden of the world. It is important to demand cooperation, respect for national sovereignty and a genuine move toward disarmament and to design rational programs that will allow the poorer nations to emerge from the serious situations of penury that they are experiencing."

Lopez Portillo said that the "countries of the South must try to achieve positions of effective cooperation," but he admitted that "the differences in the social structures, political paths to economic development, cultural characteristics and natural wealth generate many of the South-South conflicts."

Lopez Portillo Opening Speech

PA222224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said today in his speech to open the North-South summit meeting, that "in the present world there is an offensive contrast between opulence and misery, between the North and the South, between progress and backwardness and at times retrogression.

The Mexican chief of state emphasized: "I do not wish to, and I should not dramatize, but I must conclude that there is inequity, there is injustice, in many parts of this world that is mankind's common status, there is hunger, poverty and indignity."

He added that, "all this, which is serious in itself, is the cause of the generalized instability, the origin of confrontations that occur in vicious circles, forming true downward spirals of world deterioration."

The president said that in the world there "prevails the contrast and the discontent that are manifested daily in harsh terms, with multiple consequences and well-defined special characteristics.

Lopez Portillo said that many of the problems of the South can be attributed to the South itself, "but other structural, limiting and fatal problems are based on the relationship with the North and the East-West conflict."

He said that the 22 countries meeting in Cancun "do not aspire to represent the international community and do not intend to reach agreements that are binding on those not in attendance." He emphasized that "we hope that they will appreciate the results of our deliberations for their own value and just measure." Lopez Portillo added that there are "powerful interests that are opposed to carrying out an effective reform of the international monetary and financial institutions" and said "everything seems to indicate that against the possibility of designing a new system, there are plans to maintain or set back the present system that has proven to be inefficient and unfair."

Referring to the transnational enterprises, the Mexican president said that "once they have been freed of social and political commitments, and many times without any metropolitan center, they then ignore or trample on the national sovereignties of countries which have not been able to organize answers to the interconnections and interdependence of the world economy."

After saying that "technology, as well as information, then becomes a source of power," he emphasized that "for lack of harmony, the world in which we live is becoming more dangerous everyday for the rich countries and implacable and cruel for the poor countries." Jose Lopez Portillo also said that "in the poor countries, the growth of the economy remains suppressed, because they lack the goods and services that are only produced in the advanced countries, goods which the poor countries, cannot buy for lack of foreign currency, because their growth rates are determined by their balance of payments."

Chronic poverty, he said, "is a factor that increases political and social instability in each country, and frequently nourishes rivalry between the great powers, exacerbates existing tensions and damages their relations even more." He added that "to some undoubtedly significant degree, instability generated by underdevelopment has encouraged the reappearance of the cold war, reinforced the hegemonic aspirations and promoted the arms race."

According to the Mexican president, "the additional expense in weapons is the one thing that competes the most with the development programs in attracting the available financial resources." He added that "the lasting and stable reactivation of the world economy will not come from the prosperity of any one of its segments, but from the others who are held at a deadlock, because "the progress of each one is becoming more and more a condition for the progress of all."

President Lopez Portillo said that "the development of the countries in the area means growing markets for the production of the advanced countries and stimulates their growth," and also means "sufficient stimulus of raw materials and energy that stimulate reactivation at a world level." He added: "If we are not capable of reaching an agreement on solutions, the various national interests will then end up in economic clashes and political violence.

Lopez Portillo also said: "These clashes are expensive and useless, there are neither victors nor vanquished, we are all losers in terms of standards of living, of political stability, of possibilities and we pay with our blood the price of our inability to understand each other and cooperate." After saying that "we run the risk that poverty will advance faster than negotiations and that cooperation and harmony will be excluded as solutions, not for lack of options, but for irresponsibility and abruptness," Jose Lopez Portillo concluded by saying that "if the problem concerns all of us, then all of us are part of the solution."

Trudeau Address

FL222000 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1924 GMT 22 Oct 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Cancun, Quintana Roo, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau, cochairman of the North-South meeting, has urged all participants "to persuade each other and to approach reality because we are going to hold talks in the name of the entire mankind."

Speaking at the opening of the first plenary session of the largest summit of this century, Trudeau said that the very fact that the meeting is being held is a victory by itself. He said there were 130 empty seats which could have been occupied by countries which are not in attendance and that to a certain extent those in attendance have the responsibility of seeking solutions and of promoting understanding among all as a ground rule for advancement. He said that while it must not be forgotten that the meeting will not issue specific resolutions or conclusions, those in attendance must keep in mind their responsibility to the rest of mankind. He said: "We come from different continents with different ideologies, solutions and contributions, but we can have a fruitful meeting if we get to know each other better and if we convince each other about our mutual problems and solutions."

Saraiva Guerreiro Address

FL222356 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Oct 81

[By special correspondent Hugo Loyd]

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said here today that the North-South dialogue had ceased to be a simple exercise in revindications to become a generator of solutions. Addressing the first plenary session of the international meeting on cooperation and development this morning on behalf of his country's president, the foreign minister said: "Our dialogue is now a step toward a joint solution of problems of common concern and complex nature within a context of profound difficulties and reduced efficiency in the handling of the traditional instruments of economic policy at a strictly national level."

Speaking to the 17 chiefs of state or government and the ministers representing five other countries gathered here, Saraiva Guerreiro said that "this meeting provides a priceless opportunity to give positive political impetus to the efforts to revive the North-South negotiations and to generate better conditions so that the whole world's economy may once again reach the highest levels of expansion." He noted that his government expected that conclusions would emerge from this meeting on concepts of a general nature, especially a broadly-based agreement able to help in surmounting the obstacles that have so far prevented the beginning of world-wide negotiations. He explained that these world-wide negotiations with the clear support that this summit can give them, would allow the international community to hold comprehensive discussions for the first time on various aspects of the world economy that are closely interrelated.

He expressed confidence that the participants of this international meeting "would go away with lasting ties of reciprocal understanding and trust that would have a positive influence on the course of the negotiations on matters that are of decisive importance to all our nations."

He concluded by saying that an examination of the problems of each one of the countries represented at this meeting "would surely have one basic result: that, having come to this meeting with an awareness of common interests, we may leave here united by renewed ties of solidarity."

Cancun Energy Document

PA230056 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1741 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 22 Oct (EFE) -- The world economic crisis has its roots in the low petroleum price policy practiced until 1973, and not in the later increases, and it can be solved only through international cooperation, a North-South working document said. The document, drafted by the Mexican delegation after having consulted the 21 other countries participating in the meeting, says that the low-price policy caused an uncontrolled demand for petroleum. The document denies that the OPEC members are in any way responsible for the crisis and denies that they can be considered rich countries since their average income in 1978 was $1,000 per capita.

The document praised OPEC aid to the Third World which from 1974 to 1979 amounted to 4 percent of their gross national income. This aid was given in the form of loans. This contrasts with the 0.35 percent assigned by the development countries during this same period.

At any rate, it states that a progress which it describes as "complex" must be established to rationalize the world's energy transition. The document says that there is an excessive dependency on hydrocarbons and that we must enter into a state of greater diversification of energy sources to prevent greater imbalances in the world. This must be done in a rational manner.

In this regard, it says that the world energy plan proposed by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in 1979 is a serious effort along these lines, but that it is difficult to implement. For the present, the document says, we need urgent actions to help solve the problems of developing countries suffering and energy deficit.

The document says that the San Jose agreement between Venezuela and Mexico to supply nine Central American and Caribbean countries with petroleum is an "important step."

In conclusion it says that "besides this, the international community must create an economic and technical assistance organization to promote the development of their own energy sources in these nations."

Havana Radio Report

FL230109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 81

[By special correspondent Pedro Martinez Pires]

[Text] The so far unexplained late arrival of President Ronald Reagan at the opening session of the officially-called international meeting on cooperation and development held at the Sheraton Hotel here in Cancun, failed to detract -- if indeed that was his intention -- from the speech delivered by the Mexican head of state, Jose Lopez Portillo, who warned of the dire consequences that could result from the striking contradiction between opulence and misery that characterizes the world today.

Addressing the 17 heads of state and five foreign ministers from eight industrialized capitalist countries and 14 developing nations meeting here in a difficult attempt to resume the so-called North-South dialogue, the Mexican president stressed that there are inequalities, that there is injustice, that in many places on this planet, which is the home of all men, there is hunger, poverty and dishonor, and that food is used as a weapon and arms production and distribution are assigned an overwhelming, exclusive priority.

Concerning the energy problem, and in clear reference to the industrialized capitalist countries, Lopez Portillo said that the solution is reduced to questions of price and marketing while, as regards the financing of development, cooperation is haggled over and aid is refused because it is viewed as wealth undeserved by nations that have been unable to create it or is given with strings attached to defend interests or ideologies.

Huge interests oppose an effective reform of international monetary institutions, the Mexican president added in referring to the IMF, the World Bank and the IDB, whose activity, he emphasized, has proved insufficient and unfair. Elsewhere in his speech, Lopez Portillo criticized the protectionism, speculation and manipulation that distort trade, lower the prices of raw materials and increase the price of currency, as well as the inflation and recession that prevent a harmonious linkage of projects for industrialization and trade.

The Mexican president also condemned the nefarious actions of the multinationals that ignore and trample national sovereignty, he said that technology and information have become sources of additional power in the hands of the powerful.

[Begin recording] The additional expenditure on armaments competes most with development programs in attracting available financial resources. It is true that in short-term selfishness this constitutes a profitable business for sellers, but in terms of social and political progress and stability in the world, this is absurd and dangerous. [end recording]

Jose Lopez Portillo added: [Begin recording] We run the risk that poverty will move faster than the negotiations and that cooperation and concord are excluded as solutions not because of a lack of options but because of irresponsibility and stupidity. [end recording]

In words which many Mexican and foreign journalists viewed as addressed to Ronald Reagan, President Lopez Portillo concluded: [Begin recording] The historic task incumbent upon us is to demonstrate that universality within diversity is possible, that powerful countries belong to mankind and not the other way around. And I can finally state that as the problem concerns us all, we are all the solution. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Thus ended President Jose Lopez Portillo's speech at the opening today of the Cancun summit during a session in which Ronald Reagan's lack of punctuality -- deliberate or not -- demonstrated the extent of imperialist arrogance and its disregard for developing countries and its own industrialized capitalist allies.

VERBAL PROTEST CONVEYED TO YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT

PY222250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2127 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon reported that Argentina has made a verbal protest to Yugoslavia concerning reports carried by the Yugoslav official news agency about alleged detainees held at the disposal of the Argentine executive branch.

The Foreign Ministry communique stated that in compliance with instructions issued by the Foreign Ministry, Argentine Ambassador in Belgrade Juan Carlos Gimenez Melo, has conveyed a verbal protest to the Yugoslav Government concerning incorrect reports carried by the Yugoslav official news agency TANJUG about detainees held at the disposal of the Argentine executive branch.

The communique added that the above-mentioned reports had distorted statements and had fallen into falsehoods which harm the prestige of the Argentine nation and do not benefit bilateral Argentine-Yugoslav relations.

The Foreign Ministry communique concluded by stating that the Yugoslav Government has indicated that measures will be implemented to preclude similar events from taking place again.

GEN GRAFFIGNA TO NAME REPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER

PY211959 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 20 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Air Force Commander Brig Gen Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna stated yesterday that he would make a decision regarding the appointment of his replacement as air force commander during the second half of November.

Graffigna, who made these statements at Jorge Newbery Airport in this capital shortly before leaving for Rio Gallegos where he inaugurated the 32nd Aeronautics and Space Week, will leave his post on 25 January 1982 when he completes 3 years as air force commander, according to what is established in the regulations currently in force.

When he was asked whether he had made any decisions regarding the appointment of his successor, Graffigna stated that "there is a lot of information published by the newspapers and other media on the date I will leave.

"Everybody knows the contents of the documents of the process which establishes a maximum of 3 years" for the exercise of the commanders in chief, he added, and pointed out that "it is also well known that the appointment of a new commander is the air force commander in chief's responsibility."

He added that "I will make a decision during the second half of the month and anything you hear in the meantime is mere speculation; and when you (journalists) hear something from well-informed sources, just bear in mind that, in this case, the only well-informed source is the commander in chief of the air force, and I have said nothing."

STROESSNER SPEAKS AT DINNER IN HIS HONOR

PY222314 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1627 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Speech by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner at the Mariscal Francisco Solano Lopez Military School in Capiata on the 30th anniversary of his appointment as commander in chief of the Paraguayan Armed Forces -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr Juan Ramon Chavez, president of the Senate and President of the Colorado Party leadership board; You Excellency Mr Juan Felix Morales, president of the Supreme Court; messrs ministers, generals and admirals; heads of military missions and military, aeronautics and naval attaches; officers of higher and lower ranks; specially invited guests:

I am happy to be present at this pleasant comradeship meeting of the armed forces here at the military school which is named after our national hero, the epitomy of national valor and dignity, Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez. [applause] This school with its honorable traditions is one of the clear proofs that in our times the barracks of our country are schools of the highest nationalism at which the young men learn to safeguard with a stubborn spirit the supreme glories symbolized by the flag of the nation.

I have the honor of stating that our armed forces know how to gather in peacetime the laurels of the daily victories of work, just as they knew how to conquer in war the laurels of heroism and abnegation. The Paraguayan soldier faithfully fulfills the mission assigned to him by the Constitution as a guardian of our sovereignty with a deep spirit of service, dedicating his efforts to promoting the development of the country. [applause] The civic action of our armed forces shows the deep social awareness among their members who come from the people, work for the people and have committed their will to the people with the indestructible loyalty characterizing those who wear the glorious olive-green uniform.

The partiotism of the soldier is indispensable for the conservation of national honor. The Republic of Paraguay is creating its prosperity in the certainty that nothing or no one will change its rhythm of progress, because the vigorous men in arms of the fatherland are watching over the unchangeable preservation of its free institutions. In unity and harmony the armed forces defend the cause of security and development, keeping a zealous guard so that peace can continue being the foundation of new works for the benefit of the nation.

It is cause for tranquillity and hope that our soldiers are steadily training themselves for the fulfillment of their duty. Attentive to his specific duties, each officer should acquire a broad professional and cultural training, thus strengthening his nationalistic convictions. In our military institutions the value of the defence of peace should be ever-increasingly taught in the conviction that nothing of importance can be undertaken in an atmosphere of unrest and disturbance of the constitutional order. Internal upheavals have given us the painful experience that anarchy impoverishes the country, frustrates the hopes of the people, cancels the results of the men who work and paralyzes national production.

Fortunately, we have overcome the obstacles barring Paraguay's advancement, and have thus erected upon the foundations of harmony and legality an order of justice which we must defend against the renegades of freedom and nationalism. Our dictum is democracy without communism, that is, democracy with human dignity, with social justice, without relinquishing our sovereignty. [applause] We have not hesitated in our determination, nor will be hesitate, to defend these principles inherent in our sense of patriotism and to our conviction of respect for the self-determinaion of people, independence and noninterventonn in the internal affairs of other states. The unwavering loyalty of the Paraguayan soldier to his fatherland is a guarantee of national unity and a shield against the enemies of our democratic coexistence.

Speaking of honor and patriotism, we can recall the legacy of those who live up to their oath to win or die in discharging their duties -- the oath we inherited from Gen Bernardino Caballero, the hero who survived the Triple Alliance War and the founder of the powerful civic organization whose banner we hold up with legitimate pride of Paraguayans and Colorados. [applause] Paraguay offers to everyone its vigorous reality of peace and progress. In this glorious period of the nation's history, the sense of patriotism makes it possible to bring into realization the greatest aspirations of the citizenry. The idea of fatherland sums up, in our mind and soul, all the most noble aspirations we have. The mandate with which the people entrusted us in exemplary elections has been placed at the service of the country's highest interests. We work with our thoughts set on the good of the republic, in the certainty that no personal or group interests can prevail over the highest national objectives. The governmental responsibilities have been invested in me by the will of the Paraguayan people whose majority is represented by the great Colorado Party. [applause] With the enthusiastic cooperation of capable men and women, we have implemented the program of government we have set for ourselves, devoting to this task our best efforts in the belief that difficulties must be overcome. [applause]

And if during the times in which governments were mismanaged pessimism reigned due to the lack of confidence in the extraordinary values of the race, during current times optimism is reigning which stimulates action in the creative force of wealth, it strengthens national happiness and it opens the most encouraging prospects for the concerns of all the republic's inhabitants.

God protects me and he protects us. Under this protection that strengthens our spirit we persist in the undeclinable hard work for the fatherland's greatness, trying to see that each of our acts and each of our attitudes is maintained at the height of the outstanding virtues of the Paraguayan people.

There never has been, there is not and there never will be a let-up or failure in the task of forging the destiny of the fatherland. Constant work mobilizes the will of the good sons of this land within the framework of a peace that cannot be broken.

Within the program of the nation's undertaking the Itaipu Dam stands out as a very important undertaking, because it is the largest in the world. This is a clear testimony of the spirit of cooperation between two sister nations and neighbors. It is important because it will also be the powerful factor for the development of two nations. [applause] The Yacyreta Dam is among the undertakings that have great prospects.

The soybean railway [connection between Asuncion and Paranagua, Brazil], which will positively influence our accelerated growth, is another important undertaking to which we give priority. The economic growth rate is an eloquent indication of the country's drive. According to the IDB, it is one of the highest growth rates in the world, there having been an 11.4 percent increase in the GDP.

We believe that the government's function must not be restricted to resolving the current problems that are being faced by a society. It must, with foresight, adopt measures that will have an immense benefit in the future. Based on this concept we have planned and built the Acaray Dam, historic landmark in our economic independence and a fundamental undertaking that we have achieved despite the ill-omened voices that predicted that this undertaking would without a doubt mortgage the nation's future.

This wise choice is demonstrated by the following data: The Acaray Dam's total cost amounted to $103,377,689, this includes Paraguay's contribution amounting to $38,797,088; $60,956,512 have been amortized, in other words, 59 percent. Therefore, much more than half has already been paid. With the energy produced by the dam, 105 localities in the interior now have electricity, including many of the capital's neighborhoods. Within a very short period of time 200,000 homes will be supplied with electricity. To the present time the Acaray plant has generated 3,621,000,000 kw/hours. If the thermal system had been used we would have needed approximately 1.8 million liters of fuel oil with a cost amounting to $620 million.

The peaceful revolution is with legitimate pride showing its uncountable fruits and its most great spiritual undertaking has been that of rescuing full faith in the future and the moral of our people, who have retaken the path of their greatness with confidence in their own capability of forging a successful destiny in peace and freedom. [applause]

The successes that have been achieved up to the present time must serve to stimulate our spirit and to strengthen our will in wanting to continue with the achievement of new undertakings that will satisfy the spiritual and material needs of the people.

For the good of our glorious people, who have personally experienced the internal struggles and the sacrifices demanded from them during the two international wars, our efforts must continue to produce more and better channels of communications, transport, a higher and more diversified production and a higher standard of living. This is how we conceive true politics, not as a catalogue of mere abstractions, but as a conception of patriotism concretely applied to achieving the welfare of the population. During this luncheon, full of cordiality and of shared ideals, you have had the goodness to recall my promotion to officer at Boqueron, an epic battle that marked the beginning of the victorious march of the Paraguayan Army in the Chaco War and another anniversary when I assumed the duties of commander in chief of the nation's glorious armed forces. [applause]

At this time of profound emotion for me, in which I invoke the feats of the generation that defended our nation with bravery and patriotism, let my words be a sincere homage to those who offered their lives in the wastes of the Chaco and let the survivors hear my voice of affection, solidarity and admiration for them, with whom I shared the honors and the fatigue of the war. [applause] I well know that the intention of this luncheon is not that of expressing flattery or praise which, of course, I have never wanted, either as a soldier or a citizen who has only imposed on himself the norm of loyally serving the superior desires of the nation. [applause] I am convinced, and all must be convinced, that it has the high purpose of ratifying the commitment of a struggle without pause for the prestige and drive of the fatherland.

The greatest satisfaction is that of having carried out one's duty in view the hopes and expectations of the Paraguayan people. This is why each and every officer, no matter his rank, must continue to assume his duties with willpower, dedication, loyalty and intelligence, keeping a watch over discipline, which is the essential basis for carrying out the honorable mission of the armed forces. [applause] This luncheon of comrades moves me deeply because it is very cordial and because it permits us to be in the company of national personalities and distinguished chiefs of the armed forces of friendly countries. Finally, I express my acknowledgment of this eloquent demonstration of spiritual generosity and calling upon God I invite you to toast for the harmony, peace and work to continue, because they are the unmovable bases of the prosperity and greatness of the Republic of Paraguay.

LIBERALS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF REBELLION

PY211231 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Oct 81 p 9

[Excerpts] The National Accord, the organization to which the PLRA (Authentic Radical Liberal Party) belongs, the Radical Liberal Party and the Liberal Party have issued their respective communiques on the occasion of the anniversary of the liberal upheaval of 18 October 1981.

The declaration issued by the National Accord is signed by Febrerista Revolutionary Party President Euclides Acevedo and by Christian Democratic Party President Romulo Perina, and it voices "its solidarity with and respect for those liberal fellow countrymen who are struggling for freedom, social justice and the enforcement of the law, especially those who belong to the PLRA which is an outstanding stronghold of antidictatorship resistance." The declaration also rejects "the restrictions imposed by the Interior Ministry on the PLRA, for such restrictions reflect the political discrimination employed against the authentic opposition."

For its part, the Liberal Party headed by Fulvio Hugo Celauro states that "the Liberal Party celebrates this day because it believes that the blood shed for freedom is holy like the wine and the host and it must be celebrated joyfully like the mass, for it redeems the people like Christ's blood redeems souls."

The document issued by the Radical Liberal Party is signed by the party's chairman and secretary, German Acosta Caballero and Ramon Lezcano Torres, respectively. Among other remarks, it stresses that "there is discrimination among citizens who want to get public jobs; workers' salaries are low; aid to peasants is insufficient; and national sectors of unquestionable representativity are obstinately left outside the handling of public interests. All of this has as background the absence of development plans aimed at overcoming the crises whose symptoms can be seen at all levels, and decadent and extravagant political messianism which is far removed from republican principles."

FEBRERISTS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL ACCORD

PY212141 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] The group representing the traditionalist sector of the Febrerist Revolutionary Party [PRF] which, moreover, launched the candidacy of Alarico Quinonez, Oscar Acuna Torres and Juan Speratti for the next party convention, has stated that it supports the National Accord since the PRF belives it "is the proper tool to establish through peaceful means a true and complete democracy for all Paraguayans."

Regarding the present political situation, the election platform of this PRF faction states that it is necessary to note the "serious and numerous errors of the present system that undermines the freedom, democracy and dignity of all citizens. In addition, we must note the accelerated deterioration of the economy and the serious situation the private sector is experiencing in this regard."

The statement adds that "the most disturbing issue of this situation that has been described in general terms is the fact that the present regime plans to continue with the same policy without giving any hope of achieving any solutions." It adds that the activity of political parties "should be aimed at establishing public opinion trends demanding the need to put an end to this erroneous political stagnation that obstructs all possibilities of arriving at solutions."

The PRF statement notes that in this regard the PRF will have to lead such a movement in keeping with its revolutionary tradition, with the framework of a progressive and creative democracy and with demands of our present situation." Those who promote this movement believe that to achieve this the PRF "must rely on a homogenous team made up of honorable and trustworthy men who have an undisputed honesty and strong moral convictions."

According to the PRF platform, all other opposition parties are confronting the same disadvantages at the national level, as opposed to the many privileges of the government party. The statement notes that the multiparty system which is a characteristic of all democracies is merely a theory in our country since it is subjected to arbitrary dispositions which are, moreover, almost always unconstitutional." [quote mark as published]

It adds that "because of the basic right to survive, and renouncing all forms of violence, political parties have no other alternative than to share a consensus in confronting national problems and, by motivating public opinion, open the path that will lead to the establishment of a true democratic process."

It notes that in my view of this, the PRF supports that National Accord which "contrary to what government officials have alleged, is based on those laws that enable all citizens and groups to exercise their freedom of expression, their right to petition and the right to hold meetings." The document of the traditionalist faction of the PRF notes: "Or has the constitution been enforced merely to cover-up an autocratic government? What has become of the pledge of complying with the law and enforcing the law?"

L'UNITA INTERVIEWS BERLINGUER IN MEXICO

PM221427 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Oct 81 pp 1, 22

[Ugo Baduel dispatch: "Berlinguer Discusses North-South Dialogue in Mexico"]

[Excerpt] Mexico City -- The main political event of [PCI Secretary General Enrico] Berlinguer's first day in Mexico, Thursday, was his meeting with President Lopez Portillo at the latter's Los Pinos residence. This is a very busy time for the president, on the eve of the Cancun conference, which starts next Thursday (though delegates will start arriving Monday). Berlinguer had a conversation of over 40 minutes with Lopez Portillo.

Following the meeting the PCI secretary general agreed to talk to Italian journalists, both special correspondents following the visit and correspondents in the capital, who asked him questions about what he and Lopez Portillo had talked about.

Of course, Berlinguer specified at once, I can tell you what I said, but not what the president said, and I can tell you what we talked about. There were no preliminaries and we immediately broached the substance of the political issues, partly because there was not too much time available. We talked in general terms about the Cancun conference, partly in relation to the unfortunate circumstances that will prevent Austria's Chancellor Kreisky and the FRG's Chancellor Schmidt from attending (Brazilian President Figueiredo has been ill for some time and it was known that he would be absent). They are objective difficulties, together with other well-known ones, but they do not rule out the hope and confidence that the meeting will be successful. Among others, China and many other representative and important countries will be there.

It is true, Berlinguer said, in answer to a question, that the Soviet Union will not be there -- a circumstance on which I expressed my opinion to the president, and I will repeat it in Sunday's public speech at the Mexican Communist Party congress. It is more than fair that this country -- and the other industrialized socialist countries -- not be considered responsible for a backwardness such as that of the Third World countries, which stems from the mechanisms of imperialist domination and, even further back, from colonialism. However, this constitutes no good reason why the Soviet Union should not now strive -- by contributing its ideas and initiatives -- to resolve this major world problem. Indeed, I would say that the fact that it has no historical responsibility for this tragedy of underdevelopment should be an extra reason for the USSR to strive to resolve it. But the Soviets do not consider it correct to pose the problems in terms of North and South and see only the aspect of the opposition between imperialism and anti-imperialism, which is a concept inadequate for explaining and resolving the problem. However, there are socialist countries, such as China, Korea, Cuba and Yugoslavia, which have understood the importance of the issue (though Cuba will not be represented in Cancun because of the well-known U.S. veto).

Next, Berlinguer said, we discussed the merits of the opposing views regarding the subject of how to surmount underdevelopment. There is Reagan's theory, based on the same principles adopted for U.S. domestic policy -- the most unrestrained liberalism -- and we have been expressing our entirely negative verdict on this for some time. There is also the hypothesis of world-wide negotiations within the framework of planning, which certainly contains some elements of socialism too. As far as Reagan is concerned, however, everything should be resolved through bilateral negotiations, in accordance with the oldest imperialist patterns.

The European industrialized countries' position, however, is (compared to Reagan's) more flexible and reflects greater sensitivity -- and this applies primarily to France, and also to Sweden and Germany which, though worried about the United States, shows great interest in the North-South question.

If Brandt is not coming, as you know, it is exclusively because his commission is not a government one and he is therefore not qualified to attend.

Berlinguer said that Mexico certainly expects Cancun to produce some prospects for a subsequent continuation of the dialogue in forums such as the United Nations. Mexico is very concerned that the conference should succeed. This country is assuming an increasingly prominent international role, partly becuse it is emerging as a so-called "medium-level" economic and political power and partly because of its ancient tradition (from support for the Spanish Republic in the 1936 civil war to the refusal to join the blockade of Cuba) of hostility toward rightwing totalitarian regimes and of major struggles for independence and democracy (since the last century).

Next Berlinguer said that El Salvador and the French-Mexican joint statement on that country's tragedy were discussed. The alignment in favor of a political solution in El Salvador is widening, and even Nicaraguan Daniel Ortega's UN speech is in that direction. In Italy the PCI will commit itself further, raising the issue of active involvement by the Italian Government in support of the forces exerting pressure for a political solution in El Salvador. Apart from the communists, in Italy the socialists too are in favor, but there remains the resistance of the DC [Christian Democracy] which, apart from certain restricted sectors (which, however, correspond to broad sectors of the Catholic world), still supports Duarte. Italy is the only European country in which the DC is in government in force: A different attitude on its part toward the Salvadoran problems would certainly be significant. In any case Italy's tardiness with regard to certain issues, such as those of the new international economic order and North-South relations, is evident and not the most insignificant cause of its exclusion from the Cancun conference.

Berlinguer concluded by answering a question about the impression he gained of President Lopez Portillo: Very good, he said. He is a sensitive person, well-informed about international matters and openminded.

MEXICAN, ITALIAN COMMUNISTS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

FL221328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The Mexican and Italian Communist Parties have pledged to strengthen solidarity with those countries struggling for their liberation and to develop a united movement against the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe.

In a joint communique issued in the Mexican capital on the occasion of Enrico Berlinguer's, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, visit to Mexico, the two Marxist-Leninist organizations declared themselves in favor of the resumption of negotiations on detente and international cooperation.

The Mexican and Italian Communist Parties declared themselves opposed to the production of the neutron bomb, which the United States has begun, and stressed that the development of the revolutionary process in Central America is opposed by Washington's policies.

BRIEFS

NEW FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER -- Mexico City, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The first copy of the newspaper CENTENARIO appeared today. While it will primarily focus on both international and domestic financial news, CENTENARIO will also carry political reports. The newspaper, which is a publishing corporation, is managed by Antonio Andrade, a journalist, who is both its president and director genral. In its first issue, CENTENARIO defined itself as nationalist and noted that it will not become the mouthpiece of any political faction or power group. CENTENARIO will be serviced by NOTIMEX. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2055 GMT 20 Oct 81 FL]

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN ENVOY SAYS REVOLUTION NOT MARXIST

PA221935 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] An official communique released by the Nicaraguan Embassy here in Costa Rica gives government explanation which states that the Nicaraguan revolution is not Marxist-Leninist but eminently Nicaraguan and historically Sandinist.

The communique also denies any knowledge of alleged statements made by government junta member Commander Humberto Ortega [as heard] before a group of Sandinist officials. According to the communique, the charge that Ortega has said that the Nicaraguan revolution is Marxist-Leninist means that his comments have been distorted in order to undermine world solidarity.

Regarding the holding of free elections, the communique notes that as Ortega himself has indicated, Nicaragua is not mature enough to conduct such a process. That will be possible only after overcoming the disgraceful things inherited from the Somoza dynasty. In its official denial that its course is Marxist-Leninist, the Nicaraguan Government explains why it cannot hold free elections yet. Among the arguments mentioned, it says that such a thing is not possible while more than 50 percent of its population is illiterate.

Further on, commenting on the charge that the Nicaraguan Government is militaristic due to the alleged establishment of military and naval bases and so forth, the communique states that, as Ortega has said, where does force lie if not with an organized people? Force does not lie with an organized army, but with the Sandinist People's Militia.

The communique adds that these and many other lies are being systematically disseminated by the enemies of the revolution. According to the document, part of the purpose of these and other lies is to (?undermine) the brotherhood between the peoples of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

FDR-FMLN SPOKESMAN DENIES WASHINGTON POST REPORT

PA230423 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The Salvadoran opposition today termed "ridiculous" a report by the Washington POST that Cubans last week had blown up the Oro Bridge over the Lempa River in the [word indistinct] of El Salvador, while it described such an action by the FMLN guerrillas as an "extraordinary feat."

The spokesman for the Central American region of the FDR-FMLN alliance, Jesus Urguilla, said in a statement picked up by the AIP agency, connected with the Salvadoran rebels, that the Pentagon and the CIA are seeking "to undermine the military successes of the Salvadoran people."

Urquilla stressed that the Oro Bridge, the largest in the country, was always a military objective and that the decision to blow it up had been the fruit of the armed Salvadoran people's action.

The rebel spokesmen indicated that the [word indistinct] of the Reagan administration "cannot confuse the honest people of all the world, because now the truth of the revolution which is costing the blood and sacrifice of the Salvadorans prevails."

Urquilla underscored that the destruction of the Oro Bridge signified a new [word indistinct] of the guerrillas and was planned and executed by Salvadorans alone."

GOVERNMENT REITERATES STAND ON FMLN, LEFTISTS

PA230241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2328 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government junta said today in a press communique that it reiterates its stand of not negotiating or establishing a dialogue with organized armed groups.

The Salvadoran Government made the explanation in the wake of a recent statement made in the United States by Democratic Senator Cristopher Dodd regarding a possible informal dialogue between the leftwing guerrillas and the Christian Democratic Party.

"In all the talks held with Senator Dodd it was reiterated that the electoral process constitutes the proper instrument to achieve a peaceful and democratic solution, whose fundamental element is the interparty dialogue in which all the legally registered parties can participate," the communique states.

It adds: "Also, Mr Dodd was informed that the Salvadoran revolutionary government's position is not to negotiate or promote a dialogue with the armed groups of the FMLN or with any similar group to establish settlements behind the backs of the people."

TROOPS PREVENT DESTRUCTION OF AMATILLO BRIDGE

PA222355 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpt] An armed forces spokesman yesterday reported that military troops guarding the Amatillo Bridge of Jucuapa prevented the blowing up of the bridge by a large group of subversives.

The spokesman indicated that despite the intense shooting that was heard in the area, there were no casualties on either side. In view of the strong resistance by the soldiers, the terrorists decided to withdraw, fleeing in a disorderly manner through paths and side roads.

EXTREMISTS KILL TEN FARMERS IN TILAPA CANTON

PA230420 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1709 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Ten peasants were killed and 2 of them were decapitated during the past few days by guerrillas in Tilapa Canton in the jurisdiction of Huizucar, judiciary authorities of this city reported today, Wednesday.

According to the reports, the peasants were taken out of their homes by extremists groups and were later found murdered in the outskirts of Tilapa Canton in La Libertad Department, 25 km southwest of San Salvador.

The victims were five women and five men who were farmers, according to the authorities of Huizucar.

The military authorities added that after the killings, the security corps began a thorough search of the area to find the culprits.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT SCHEDULES GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR 1982

PA221737 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Oct (AFP) -- The Guatemalan president, General Romeo Lucas, signed today a decree scheduling general elections for 7 March 1982.

At that time the new president of the republic, the vice president, the deputies and municipal mayors will be chosen. Under the Constitution, the announcement of elections must be made at least 4 months in advance. It is a fact, however, that the election campaign started at the beginning of the year when the first presidential candidates were named.

There are currently four presidential candidates: Mario Sandoval Alarcon of the anti-communist National Liberation Movement (MLN); Alejandro Maldonado of the Nationalist Renovator Party (PNR); Gen Anibal Guevara, official candidate supported by the Revolutionary Party (PR) and the Institutional Democratic Party (PID); and Gustavo Anzueto Vielman of the Nationalist Authentic Union (CAN), also a rightist party.

A fifth possibility may arise with the recently formalized alliance between Christian Democracy (DC) and the United Revolutionary Front (FUR). They may form an opposition coalition with a new candidate. However, the possibility that the coalition will support Alejandro Maldonado of the PNR has not been ruled out.

Despite the fear of fraud voiced by some political parties, the government has insisted that it will guarantee the honesty of the election process, stating that the March elections will be carried on without major setbacks.

HONDURAS

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY WOUND THREE SOLDIERS

PA221508 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Oct 81

[(Juan Ramon Aguilera J.) report from Choluteca]

[Text] Last night another case of abuse was committed by the Sandinists in the place called El Estribo in El Triunfo municipality, when 50 well-armed soldiers crossed into our territory. We do not know their purpose: whether they were looking for counterrevolutionaries, as they claim, or whether they wished to annoy us.

As a result of the treacherous and unexpected visit by the Sandinists, two [as heard] of our soldiers were seriously injured by Nicaraguan machineguns. (Ruben Felix Osegueda), who is critically wounded with bullets in his lungs, was transferred to Tegucigalpa today. Private (Marco Antonio Reyes), who is also seriously wounded, is in the hospital here. Another soldier, whose name we were unable to obtain, is also seriously wounded.

Three Honduran soldiers wounded is the toll that was left early this morning as a result of disrespectful forays by the Sandinists into our territory.

El Estribo is a well-known village near El Triunfo in Choluteca Department. We believe that our government is being too trusting, because the border should be well-secured; because we will be unable to avert a sudden war with the Sandinists if their mission is to carry out orders from Cuba.

This is another attack on our sovereignty. Three Honduran soldiers are seriously wounded by Nicaraguan bullets. We repeat the names of the soldiers: (Ruben Felix Osegueda), who has bullets in both lungs; and (Marco Antonio Reyes), who has bullets in his neck. They will both be taken to Tegucigalpa today.

Let us hope that the national government will not claim that it has no official information on this, because this is a public and obvious case; at present, the soldiers are in the southern hospital.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA 21 OCTOBER ADDRESS TO NATION

PA222322 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0205 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Speech to the nation by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the FSLN National Directorate; at the Government House in Managua -- live]

[Text] From the FSLN National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to the people of Nicaragua:

The FSLN National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction once again addresses the heroic people of Sandino and the governments, people, parties, religious organizations and international institutions that love peace and respect the people.

Since the economic crisis that is affecting the world affects the Central American countries, we have been making great efforts to explain and face this crisis.

The appeals for closing ranks to support the state of economic and social emergency as an immediate measure to face this crisis have been heeded, first of all, by the humble and working people, and by a large majority of small, medium and large-sized producers and businessmen.

The world's economic crisis, which is hitting mankind as a whole, and which is the result of the state of injustice that exists in the international economic order, has been worsened by the reemergence of a warlike policy in the United States of North America and this has placed the future of the people of the world in dramatic danger.

The effects of this policy are already evident in Central America with the attempts to drown in blood the struggle of fraternal peoples, as those of El Salvador.

In the specific case of Nicaragua, economic aggression, threats, pressure and a policy of blackmail, are being continuously applied by the present U.S. administration.

On 7 October at the 36th General Assembly of the United Nations, Nicaragua presented a position on the economic crisis which is bleeding the people of Central America and a peace proposal from the patriots of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador.

The solid peace proposal presented by Nicaragua disarmed, of course, those who have tried to present us as a threat to stability in the region; and served, most importantly, to confirm the maturity and responsibility with which the patriots of El Salvador are facing the critical situation of the area.

The present U.S. administration has rejected the proposal. Along with this rejection, U.S. news media sources and transnationals of the news media have launched a campaign to discredit Nicaragua.

In a recent tour through Latin America, U.S. Vice President George Bush made slanderous and meddling statements regarding Nicaragua.

At a meeting of newspaper owners organized under the auspices of the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] that took place in Brazil last month, the Paraguayan representative asked the United States to invade Nicaragua to get rid of the Sandinist government.

A few days ago, the Washington POST stated that the blowing up of the bridge over the Lempa River, in El Salvador, was the work of Cuban specialists who had come to Nicaragua, 600 of them, and from Nicaragua had gone to El Salvador.

State security organizations have detected strong evidence of plans to attack members of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and the Government of National Reconstruction.

This October, counterrevolutionary bands have staged more than 16 armed actions in our territory. Today, at 0430, a band of counterrevolutionary Somozists arrived at a place known as El Consuelo, 30 km from Siuna. There they killed two Cuban teachers and two peasants and wounded a third peasant. The peasants had been housing the Cuban teachers, Pedro Rivera Cueto and Barbaro Rodriguez Hernandez. The peasants were Florentin Castellon Guzman; Jesus Castellon Guzman; and Daniel Castellon Guzman, the sole survivor, who is wounded. The peasants were also members of Reserve Battalion 140.

It is easy to see that the situation is serious, especially if we add to this the attitude of extremist groups in the country. Since 19 July, we have been holding meetings with the group led by Eli Altamirano, which claims to defend the interests of the workers.

Similar efforts we have made with regard to representatives of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, who defend business [patronales] interests.

The answer of these two extremist groups has been the encouragement of capital depletion activities in enterprises, the promotion of a state of insecurity among producers and businessmen, the launching of discredit campaigns against the revolution abroad, efforts to sabotage the State Council by refusing to participate in it, the encouragement of strikes and lockouts, the seizure of enterprises and the presentation of demagogic demands on behalf of the workers. In other words, their response has been to carry out open destabilization to complement the plans that the international reaction and the defeated Somozists are trying to implement.

During the past week, this attitude has been made evident again through an offensive against the interests of the revolution. On one hand, the extremists of the left -- of the Altamirano group -- have blamed the Government of National Reconstruction for the lack of foreign exchange to buy raw material, spare parts and industrial accessories.

They argue that more than 40 factories are in danger of being closed, thus bringing unemployment to more than 15,000 workers, and that all this is a lockout that affects [word indistinct] the national industry, that this is a situation prefabricated by U.S. imperialism to justify a foreign intervention and to give, therefore, a bourgoisie-type solution to the economic crisis.

They accuse us of turning the country over to Latin American and Canadian investors and to the transnationals of imperialism to seek a capitalist solution to the general crisis that is rocking the established social order. They, in their document, question all the definitive behavior of those who control the state.

Just like the group of Altamirano and that of the extreme right, the COSEP group states, among other things, that we are on the verge of the destruction of Nicaragua, that we are reaching a point of no-return from which the Government of National Reconstruction will hardly be able to claim any legitimacy in front of its people.

It says that the national economy is crumbling, that production does not show any signs of recovery, that social peace does not come, that the country's debts continue to grow without end, and that the mixed economy the government proclaims is dying as a result of the nationalizing of property and that this is being done by implementing a program drafted behind the people's back.

The COSEP group ignores a communique issued by the National Directorate of the FSLN on 17 October. The guidelines of our process are reaffirmed there. In their letter of 19 October they twist statements made by Commander Humberto Ortega and Companero Sergio Ramirez to claim that there will be another genocide in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, the leftist extremists of Altamirano accuse us of surrendering to imperialism and capitalism. The extremists of the right of the COSEP group accuse us of totalitarianism and condemn us for supporting countries such as Libya and Cuba.

The truth is that both groups, from extremist positions, one on the left and the others on the right, with their attitudes, are playing an active role in the counterrevolutionary offensive that dreams of recovering power in Nicaragua.

The arguments of the Altamirano group are self-defeating. The aggressive statements and attitudes of imperialism against our revolutionary process as well as the hatred that international reactionary forces express against the Sandinist Front, the Government of National Reconstruction and the people of Nicaragua are more than enough to unmask the lies and the opportunist work of the Altamirano group.

The arguments of the extremist rightist group of COSEP are also easy to refute. While it is true that we are going through a moment of serious crisis in Nicaragua, the revolutionary victory of 19 July 1979 opened the possibility of facing the crisis in better conditions than the rest of the Central American countries.

In Costa Rica, the gross national product [GNP] increase in 1978 was 6.3, in 1979 it was 3.3, and in 1980 it was down to 1.7.

In El Salvador, the GNP increase in 1978 was 4.4, in 1979 it was minus 1.6, and in 1980 it was minus 9 percent.

In Guatemala, in 1978 the increase was 14.9, in 1979 it was 4.3, and in 1980 it came down to 3.5.

In Honduras, in 1978 it was 7.0, in 1979 it was 6.8, in 1980 it was reduced to 1.3.

In Nicaragua, in 1978 it was minus 7.2; in 1979, with the revolutionary victory, it reached the critical figure of minus 25.1; but in 1980 the growth rate is 10 percent.

The arguments of the extremist COSEP group on economic matters crumble when we see that in 1977-78, 341,200 manzanas were prepared for the planting of rice, corn, beans, sorghum, cotton, coffee, and sugarcane and that for the 1980-81 planting period, the national finance system prepared 763,054 manzanas for the planting of these products, more than a 124-percent increase.

This means that the credits that reached only the big producers before, are now reaching 420,854 more manzanas with the revolution, benefiting small and medium-sized producers.

The arguments of the COSEP group do not bear up to analysis if we see that during the 1980 period and the first semester of 1981, the industrial sector of the people's property has received 700 million cordobas in financing, that is, 19.4 percent of the total financing of the industrial sector.

The private sector, meanwhile, has received 2.9 billion cordobas in financial aid, that is, 80.6 percent of the total.

This means that the small, medium and large-scale private industries are being supported by the revolution. Regarding the financing of foreign exchange, the industrial sector of the people's property area has been given, during the same period, $109 million, that is, 20 percent. The private area has received $436 million, that is, 80 percent.

Regarding fiscal exonerations, the people's property area benefited from 58.5 million cordobas, that is, 12 percent of the total exonerations. The industrial sector, the private area, benefited with 500.2 million cordobas in exonerations, that is, 88 percent.

These examples are enough to show the strength of the mixed economy in our revolutionary process. When those of the COSEP group condemn us for having good relations with countries such as Cuba, Libya, the Soviet Union and so forth, we must remind them that when the United States cut its financial aid to us, Libya made available $100 million to us; and when the United States cut the credit for the purchase of wheat and oil, the Soviet Union was the first country to respond to our bread-for-Nicaragua call by giving us 20,000 tons of wheat.

When the United States sent us four military nurses, immediately after our victory, Cuba sent us hundreds of Cuban doctors; and when we initiated the campaign against illiteracy and for the improvement of education for our people, Cuba has sent us thousands of teachers.

Today, the people and the revolutionary Government of Cuba have once again expressed their consistent solidarity with the blood of martyrs Pedro Rivero Cueto and Barbaro Rodriguez Hernandez, two teachers, worthy sons of Marti.

The FSLN National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have decided to impose respect for the revolutionary laws and not to allow actions that go against the efforts that the working people and the small, medium and large-scale producers and businessmen, professionals and technicians are making in favor of the nation's reconstruction in line with the state of economic and social emergency.

In view of the charges made by extremists groups of the left and the right, we state that, consistent with our principles, tradition, and history, we are marching on the correct path and that we guarantee, first of all, that this revolution will not go backwards and that it is the interests of the workers, the peasants and the poor of Nicaragua that we will continue defending first.

We state that mixed economy, political pluralism, freedom of the press and of expression, and the security of all nationals and foreigners will always have room within the revolution but not out or against the revolution.

We state that our foreign policy will firmly remain anti-imperialist and in solidarity with the just struggle of the people, that we will continue promoting a political way out for the crisis in the Central American area, and especially that of the fraternal people of El Salvador.

Finally, we call on the labor movement to increase efforts in the struggle for the unity of the working class. We call on businessmen, on producers, to join, firmly and with enthusiasm, the work for economic reactivation since this revolution, in hitting these extremist groups, is not harming workers or businessmen. The revolution is punishing provocative and irresponsible attitudes that are, objectively speaking, counterrevolutionary. We are generous, but we are responsible for the security and stability of Nicaragua.

This is a moment for those who are confused and have taken the wrong path to think carefully and to make rectifications. This is the moment for joining all the qualities of all the sectors of the nation, for struggling for national unity, for production, for the defense of our revolution. This is the moment for being Nicaraguans.

TWO CUBAN TEACHERS, TWO PEASANTS MURDERED

FL221253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Early yesterday morning, a gang made up of Somoza counterrevolutionaries murdered two Cuban teachers and two Nicaraguan peasants in the community of (Consuelo Bajo), 30 kms from the mining community of (Ciuna) in the Department of (Celaya Norte), Nicaragua.

Cuban internationalist teachers Pedro Pablo Rivera Cueto, 26 years old, a resident of the (Tosca) farm in Coliseo, municipality of Jovellanos, who worked at the Antonio Gonzalez Sanchez Primary School of the Victoria de Yaguajay sugarmill in Coliseo, Matanzas Province; and Barbaro Rodriguez Hernandez, 27 years old, a resident of 7th Street between 10th and 12th Streets in Cayo Ramona, Cienaga de Zapata municipality, Matanzas Province, who worked at the primary boarding school of the same municipality, were killed in the brutal act. Rodriguez Hernandez was married and the father of a small son.

According to official versions, the gang of counterrevolutionary bandits broke into a house at about 0430 yesterday. The two Cuban teachers and three young peasant brothers were in the house. They were made prisoners, questioned, beaten, thrown to the floor and shot. Two of the brothers, Florentin and Jesus Castellon Guzman, were killed. The other Nicaraguan youth, named Daniel, was seriously wounded.

The news about the crime was announced last night by Cmdr Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction. The corpses will lie in state today at the main offices of the Central Organization of Sandinist Workers in Managua, where a mass rally will be held in repudiation of such a monstruous murder.

GOVERNMENT BANS REPORTAGE ON RECENT ARRESTS

PA230353 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Communications Media Director Lt Michelle Najlis sent all the country's information media a note stating that information and news conferences dealing with recent events and national [word indistinct] on the statements made by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] and the Labor Action and Unity Federation [CAUS], are included within the law. We shall now read the letter sent by Lt Michelle Najlis to Radio Corporacion's On the Hour newscasts:

To all collective information media, from the Interior Ministry Media and Communications Office:

Gentlemen: By this means and in order to prevent violations of the existing legislation on social communications media, we hereby remind you that the general provisional law on communications media, in its Article 3, item K, prohibits the publishing of news and or commentaries which affect or threaten the country's domestic security or national defense.

Therefore, we hereby inform you that all matters related to news and commentaries on the recent arrests of members of COSEP, the Communist Party, or CAUS are included in this item and therefore collective information media must strictly abide by the [words indistinct] communique in this respect.

Confident that you will once again give evidence of a high patriotic spirit in the defense of our people, we remain respectfully yours, Lt Michelle Najlis, communications media director.

U.S. SENATE AMENDMENT TO AID BILL CRITICIZED

PA221306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. Senate today approved an amendment to increase the economic aid to Nicaragua, but only for the private sector and on the condition that certain guidelines for domestic policy, which is Nicaragua's exclusive domain as a sovereign nation, be accepted. In another demonstration of the interventionist nature in the internal affairs or other countries, the amendment approved by the U.S. Senate says that if Nicaragua makes substantial progress toward holding free and clean elections, the condition of aiding only private enterprise would be suspended if the U.S. president should decide to do so.

The amendment submitted by Democratic Senator Edward Zorinsky also establishes that twice a year the president should report on the way U.S. funds are being used in Nicaragua. Political observers in Managua have pointed out the coincidence that this amendment is passed when the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, issued a public statement accusing the Nicaraguan Government of assuming an undeniable Marxist-Leninist path. The observers say there is no doubt that the amendment demonstrates U.S. support for the opposition attitude of the Nicaraguan private enterprise, represented by COSEP. While the interventionist amendment was being approved, the U.S. Senate was also studying other amendments in favor of resuming the military aid, including arms sales to Chile and other dictatorial regime of the Southern Cone.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT VIEWS EXCORIATED

PA230324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. State Department has joined the reactionary chorus trying to destabilize the revolution.

Washington: In open identification with the reactionary sectors of the Nicaraguan private sector, which recently issued a provocation against the revolutionary process, the U.S. State Department today accused the Nicaraguan Government of repressing citizens' freedoms.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said that freedom of the press is being coerced in Nicaragua, labor union rights are being suspended and a campaign against democratic forces is being intensified.

Romberg's statement has been interpreted as openly referring to the sanctions imposed on LA PRENSA for its continuous slander and lies campaign against the revolution and to the attitudes assumed by leaders of business and political groups without popular support, who have been arrested for violating the laws and attempting to destabilize the people's process.

The State Department spokesman even said that Nicaragua has rejected the U.S. efforts to improve relations with this country and also said that Washington continues to tolerate the alleged weapons traffic to El Salvador. [sentence as heard]

Observers have said that this new mention of the alleged weapons sent to El Salvador comes after a number of U.S. newspapers published false news about an alleged invasion of Salvadoran territory from Nicaragua. This report was rejected by Nicaraguan officials as a move to help pave the way to aggression.

The new State Department statement also agrees with the Senate's decision to approve an amendment to economic assistance to Nicaragua. This amendment is of an openly interventionist nature.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Arturo Cruz, said that the revolutionary government has at no time opposed the private sector or the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] as an institution. He said that it acted against persons who, speaking for COSEP, assumed a destabilizing stance which also violates the nation's laws and the economic and social emergency regulations.

PCI'S BERLINGUER TALKS WITH VARIOUS OFFICIALS

PA230143 Managua Sistema Sandinist Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, in view of his interest in acquainting himself with the Sandinist revolutionary situation, met yesterday afternoon with Nicaraguan priests (Uriel Molina), Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Ernesto Cardenal, Edgar Parrales and Alvaro Arguello.

During the 1 and 1/2 hours that the talks lasted, the high-ranking Italian communist leader expressed interest in the participation of Christians in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Father (Uriel Molina) outlined the most important aspects of the meeting between the priests and Berlinguer, who has fought for years against European fascism:

[Begin recording] The interference [as heard] that exists between the religious and political spheres [words indistinct] I was asked in my parish what borders exist between Christians and revolutionaries. I see the barriers as greatly reduced, but there is a challenge to the identity of the Christian community within popular revolutions. On the one hand, our people are Christian, while on the other hand we participate in revolutionary organizations. It is necessary to ask of revolutions the peace that Christians must have in order to rethink their faith and revive what we call their faith as the existential motor of history.

This is very important to Sandinists because what was a budding experience becomes [word indistinct] daily. Therefore, I think this talk was very important for Catholics. Moreover, we had an opportunity for a dialogue between Nicaragua and a country as interesting as Italy in the person of Berlinguer, a person who is not only politically important, but also an expert in [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Berlinguer later went to the offices of BARRICADA, where he was awaited by several newsmen and leaders of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua. There Berlinguer learned of the position of Nicaraguan journalists with regard to the Sandinist people's revolution.

Onofre Guevara, chief of BARRICADA's editorial section, summarized the discussion:

[Begin recording] We provided all possible information that would be useful in helping his country base its solidarity on real facts, on objective facts, particularly in an area as sensitive as information. This would make it possible for them [presumably Italian journalists] to carry out campaigns that are not based only on what we could call emotional factors: solidarity and fraternity with a poor people who are waging a heroic struggle to emerge from backwardness. Instead, it will be possible to express this solidarity in truthful, specific reports, particularly as regards the functioning of the press in our country. [end recording]

Enrico Berlinguer offered his party's solidarity in all areas to the national leadership of the FSLN, represented by Commander of the Revolution, Tomas Borge Martinez.

This morning, Berlinguer carried out a broad schedule of visits to prominent revolutionary personages. He met with Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and minister of the interior. They discussed matters related to the country's socioeconomic and political experience. After the talks between the two leaders ended, Companero Berlinguer gave Commander Borge a book containing a complete pictorial history of his party. For his part, Commander Borge gave Berlinguer and the members of his party a modest gift of Nicaraguan handicraft.

Subsequently, Commander Borge spoke of the results of the talks:

[Begin recording] Solidarity in all areas, political and material solidarity and an understanding of our problems and of our economic situation and a total understanding of our international positions and our domestic political situation. [sentence as heard]

In general, we discussed methods. He represents a party, not a government. That party is very powerful, very strong, and has a great deal of influence in Latin America -- I meant to say in Europe -- and could contribute substantially toward greater solidarity on the part of Europe toward Nicaragua and its revolution. [end recording]

Ends Visit

PA230355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party, PCI, secretary general, today returned to his country after a tour of several Latin American countries. Berlinguer told newsmen at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport that he learned much about the Nicaraguan Government's domestic and international policy and the conditions in which the national reconstruction process is taking place, through the conversations he held with the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution. Berlinguer thought that the Sandinist people's revolution needs more support in view of the current situation in Central America. He said that the EEC's and the Italian Government's cooperation should be increased. He reiterated to FSLN leaders the promise of the Italian communists and democratic forces to increase the support and solidarity to the Nicaraguan Government. Berlinguer thinks that an attack on Nicaragua would be a brutal and absolutely unacceptable action. Following are Berlinguer's statements with regard to Nicaragua's peace proposal at the United Nations and the church's participation in the revolutionary process:

[Begin Berlinguer recording] We think the proposal as reasonable and full of wisdom. It is a good proposal for the political solution of the Salvadoran conflict.

[Question] In your conversation with members of the church and the news media, what is your opinion regarding the participation of the Christians in the revolutionary process and freedom of the press?

[Answer] I consider very important the participation and cooperation of Catholic groups including the leaders of Catholic organizations during the revolutionary process and now in the period of national reconstruction. We hope that the progressive sectors of the Catholic world will continue having an active participation in the [words indistinct] of Latin America. [end recording]

CORDOVA RIVAS, HENRY RUIZ LEAVE FOR CUBA

PA230429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2251 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government paid tribute today in a solemn farewell to the remains of the two Cuban teachers who were killed on Wednesday by Somozists on the Atlantic coast of this country.

Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Commander Henry Ruiz, planning minister, left for Cuba to attend the funeral of the slain teachers who were identified as Pedro Pablo Rivera Cueto and Barbaro Rodriguez Hernandez.

PRESIDENT CASTRO PRESIDES AT DECORATION CEREMONY

FL211127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the day of the Cuban culture, the Felix Varela Order, first class, which has been instituted by the Council of State, was presented last night for the first time to 25 outstanding personalities of our culture and to 10 cultural centers and institutions, among them the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

The solemn ceremony was presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Culture Minister Armando Hart as well as Politburo alternate members Jesus Montane and Antonio Perez Herrero.

During the ceremony, the award "for national culture" was also presented to a group of valuable intellectuals, workers in the culture sector and artistic groups of our country.

Fidel, Hart, Carlos Rafael, Jesus Montane and Antonio Perez Herrero presented the Felix Varela Order to the personalities and institutions, among them national poet Nicolas Guillen, Roberto Fernandez Retamar, Eliseo Diego, Jose Luciano Franco, Antonio Munez Jimenez, Cuban National Ballet and the University of Havana.

BENIN'S MONTEIRO TO SCIENCE, MEDICAL INSTITUTES

Academy of Science

FL221309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Armando Monteiro, member of Benin's People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and that country's minister of higher education, has visited the Academy of Sciences in Havana, where he was received by its president, Wilfredo Torres, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

Torres briefed Monteiro on the history, development and future of sciences in Cuba and on the institution's plans. He also referred to the granting of scientific degrees in the nation as well as to the decorations and orders the Academy of Sciences bestows on Cuban and foreign personalities.

Medical Institute

FL202212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2020 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Armand Monteiro, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin Politburo and minister of higher education and scientific research in the African country, has visited the Higher Institute of Medical Sciences in Villa Clara. The African leader met with the institute's administrative board and the 39 students from Benin who are training at the medical center and the University of Villa Clara. Monteiro was briefed extensively on the founding, organization, enrollment and operation of the institute, where more than 2,000 future physicians and dentists are studying. The Beninese minister expressed interest in enrollment procedures, the student aides movement and the research program.

GRENADA

WHITEMAN TELLS NEWSMEN ABOUT TRIP ABROAD

FL202012 Bridgetown CANA in English 1907 GMT 20 Oct 81

[By Georges Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 20 Oct (CANA) -- Leftist guerrillas fighting to topple El Salvador's Government have asked Grenada to help them get recognition, as a representative political force, from other states, Grenada's foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, has said. He told reporters the request was made at a recent conference of the Socialist International movement.

The Salvadorans had suggested that Grenada, where a left-leaning government came to power in a 1979 Revolution, approach other governments to seek support for a Franco-Mexican initiative favoring the guerrillas. Mr Whiteman said the Mexican and French recognition of the "freedom fighters" was another positive sign for the future.

He said that Grenada, which had consistently voiced its support for the government's opponents in El Salvador, had been able to get a number of countries to support the proposal.

Mr Whiteman has painted a grim picture of the political and economic situation facing the international community in the decade of the 80's. Mr Whiteman said that the international community was characterized by political tensions in many regions, an escalation of the arms race between the super-powers, and a deepening and worsening economic crisis.

He was at the time addressing a news conference after returning home from a 1-month overseas visit to Europe, Australia and New York to address the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

Mr Whiteman noted that a few months ago there were predictions that the global economic crisis was coming to an end but said "it is now clear that the crisis is in fact getting worse." He said that most economists and experts who have in face [as received] been looking at the situation are now predicting that the economic crisis would be around for sometime to come in the future.

Mr Whiteman also said that the political outlook of the international community continues to be very intense, as well as severe and serious in many of the regions. The Grenadian minister went on to cite examples of grave political instability such as the situation in El Salvador where leftist guerrillas are attempting to overthrow the U.S.-backed military junta.

He also said that the severe economic situation in the Third World as well as the present situation in the United States were contributing factors to the worsening economic and political situation in the world. He charged that since the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan took office in January it was pursuing a policy of building every possible proposed weapon system including the neutron bomb, cruise missiles and MX missile.

Mr Whiteman also felt that the decision by Washington to increase its military aid to countries such as Pakistan and Egypt since the death of President Anwar as-Sadat were also having some bearing on the dangerous global political situation.

Mr Whiteman also said that several countries he visited have confirmed reports that Washington was putting pressure on them to open their economies to the U.S. multinational corporations.

He also said that in the United States there was "open talk" in government circles of having a limited nuclear war since the United States in such a war, it was predicted, could only lose about 20 percent of its population.

The Grenadian minister accused the United States of showing no concern about holding discussions with the left-leaning New Jewel Movement (NJM) which came to power in a March 1979 revolution ousting the Eric Gairy regime. He also accused Washington of failing to respond to claims by the leftist government that the recent military exercises conducted on the island of Vieques, off the coast of Puerto Rico, were a trial run for a direct invasion of the Caribbean island by U.S. troops.

Mr Whiteman, however, noted that despite the gloomy political and economic situation facing mankind there are positive signs to suggest that the world can emerge from this dangerous period. In this regard, he cited the number of mass demonstrations taking place particularly in the Western industrialized nations calling for peace, as well as the recent Commonwealth heads of government summit in Australia as positive signs for the future.

The Grenadian minister also commented on this week's North-South dialogue taking place in Cancun, Mexico, to discuss the increasing gap between the industrialized nations and the developing countries.

Questioned on reports that the United States was going to the conference not willing to transfer millions of dollars to the Third World, Mr Whiteman said that the Grenada Government would be concerned about this position.

He, however, dismissed suggestions that the Soviet Union, which has been often accused by Washington of not doing enough to help developing countries, was not committed to helping the Third World solve its economic problems. Mr Whiteman said that he felt the Soviet Union was committed to the holding of a world conference to discuss poverty, as well as the redistribution of wealth.

"I think also they are committed to a global view and whenever a world conference is convened to tackle that question of world poverty and wealth distribution, I am sure the Soviet Union would attend such a conference," he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAPS POLAND'S SOLIDARITY UNION

FL211607 Bridgetown CANA in English 1533 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 21 Oct (CANA) -- A Grenada cabinet minister has described the Solidarity free trade union movement which was born out of last year's crippling strikes in Poland as a plain counterrevolutionary group.

Foreign Affairs Minister Unison Whiteman said that the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada was not convinced that the strikes called by Solidarity are genuine worker's uprising against communist rule.

Mr Whiteman told reporters in the first official reaction by the leftist Grenada Government to events in Poland that the advocates of strikes in Solidarity are not "worker type elements" but rather lawyers and intellectuals. "I think what we have is a case where counterrevolutions is infiltrating a country. I dont think that it is a sudden thing. I think it is some thing that has been going on over the years. It is very clear that it is a bourgeois political party that is camouflage.

"I think that it is far deeper than that, it is unfortunate, but the truth of the matter is, what is taking place is that you have a active counterrevolutionary movement that is antisocialist," he said.

Mr Whiteman accused what he called "capitalist types" such as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President Ronald Reagan of the United States of supporting the actions of Solidarity in Poland. "It is an irony that the most antiworker types are suddenly championing the so-called workers struggle in Poland," he said.

The foreign affairs' minister said that it was now becoming clear that Solidarity is making demands on the Polish Government, which has been coming under heavy pressure from the Soviet Union to dismantle the union, which are beyond trade union demands.

He, however, dismissed suggestions that the strikes in Poland by Solidarity members against the communist rulers are an indication that "socialism" is failing after 40 years in Poland. The Grenadian minister said he felt what was happening in Poland is that the communist government is facing a number of "objective problems" such as the failure to introduce socialism into the agricultural sector and continuing high debts to Western banks.

"I think it is clear that in spite of the fact that Solidarity is quite strong, the truth of the matter is that they do not control the majority of workers in Poland. And there is no doubt about it that the majority of workers in Poland are loyal to socialism. I think that as more people recognize the true intentions of Solidarity that they would break off from Solidarity's hegemony. There is no doubt about that the intention of the leadership of Solidarity is counterrevolution," Whiteman said.

BRIEFS

W. SAHARAN ENVOY TO GRENADA -- The ambassador of the Saharan People's Democratic Republic [name as heard] presented his credentials today to Governor General Sir Paul Scoon. The new ambassador is Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, who is also his country's ambassador to Cuba and Nicaragua. He arrived here on Friday and has visited places of interest and called on ministers of government. He leaves Thursday. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 19 Oct 81 FL]

JAMAICA

GLEANER SUPPORTS SEAGA'S POLICY ON LOANS

FL221614 Bridgetown CANA in English 1604 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 22 Oct (CANA) -- The Jamaica GLEANER newspaper today defended the Seaga government for its decision to seek loans to aid the economy since it came to power a year ago, claiming that it had to do it as a result of the economic mismanagement by the former Michael Manley administration. The paper was replying editorially to a recent statement by opposition leader Michael Manley that the Seaga government had borrowed 800 million dollars during its first 8 months in office -- nearly as much as his administration had borrowed in 8 years.

The GLEANER (?disputed) Mr Manley's contention about his administration's borrowing, saying that when Mr Manley's People's National Party (PNP) took power in 1972, the national debt was 332 million dollars, and had risen to 4.1 billion dollars [figures as received] by the time it left office at the end of last year. Mr Manley had borrowed nearly 800 million dollars in 1980 alone, the GLEANER said.

Said the editorial: "...To dwell on the actual borrowing, in particular foreign borrowing, by the Seaga government is an attempt to obscure the issue. The new government inherited a state of almost total bankruptcy. To finance the foreign exchange component of the budget, to set the stage for economic stability and to provide supplies of basic consumer items, the government had no option but to mobilize as much external credit as possible. It has been largely successful in this effort," if added.

The GLEANER said that Mr Seaga's efforts had been made more difficult by the poor management of debt creation by the Manley administration. It added: "Of the total foreign debt, for example, almost 50 percent comprised short term maturity of 5 years and therefore had an immediate charge on whatever foreign exchange became available, thus contributing to economic recession.

The fact that the country has been able to secure the required financial resources by debt creation is indicative of the confidence which Jamaica's creditors have placed in the present government's program for management of the economy. For it must be remembered that in the final years of the past government, the failure to attract credit and investment capital was not from want of trying."

ST LUCIA

CENAC EXPLAINS NEW WORLD BANK LOAN POLICY

FL201706 Bridgetown CANA in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 20 Oct (CANA) -- Eastern Caribbean countries will now be able to apply directly to the World Bank for loans and other forms of assistance, St Lucia's Prime Minister Winston Cenac has said. He told reporters this follows approval of an application he had brought forward during recent talks with the World Bank in Washington.

Speaking at a news conference here, Mr Cenac said that the proposal was moved after St Lucia had been able to receive only 400,000 of a 31-million East Caribbean dollar (one E.C. dollar: 37 cents U.S.) aid package to the less developed countries (LDCS) made through the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

The prime minister said that his delegation considered the amount to be small as far as World Bank assistance is concerned, and called for a revision of the bank's procedure with regard to direct applications for loans. He said that his government had already made applications for funding two major projects here, the building of a dam at Roseau 5 miles from the capital and exploratory work for geothermal energy at the sulphur springs in the town of Soufriere.

The prime minister said that a mission from the bank will be visiting St Lucia next month to study the feasibility of the projects and identify other development needs. He said their exercise will be followed up by direct applications for loans. Cenac explained that normally the World Bank sends missions to the region annually, but noted that their November visit was specially requested by St Lucia.

PRESIDENT BURNHAM LEAVES FOR CANCUN, COMMENTS

FL212146 Bridgetown CANA in English 2133 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 21 Oct (CANA) -- President Forbes Burnham left the country today for Cancun, Mexico, to attend a summit of 22 world leaders opening tomorrow. Before his departure the president made it clear that should the summit fail to come to terms with the global problems, such failure "may lead not only to the perpetuation of gross inequalities, misery and, in some cases, hunger and starvation, but for all practical purposes, the collapse of the international human society as we know it." He said so far as the Caribbean and Latin region was concerned, the urgent questions were the financial and technological means for development, and the lessening of the adverse impact of the cost of hydrocarbon-based energy by the substitution of other sources of energy.

Deplores Absense of USSR

PA180322 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Georgetown, 17 Oct (AFP) -- The president of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, deplored here today that the USSR would be absent from the North-South summit to be held in Cancun, Mexico. Burnham held a news conference today in this capital to give information on various topics of interest. "Without doubt, the USSR's presence at the next conference would make a valuable contribution in analyzing specific plans to improve international cooperation," Burnham said.

Nevertheless, the Guyanese head of state noted that the presence of China [as received] at the meeting would have a negative effect. Burnham will be the only Caribbean leader to attend the summit in Cancun on 22 and 23 October.

CATHOLIC PAPER SAYS REGIME VIOLATES RIGHTS

FL211913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1737 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 21 Oct (CANA) -- The CATHOLIC STANDARD, organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Guyana, has alleged that there is violation of privacy in the republic which contravenes both the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the National Constitution. The paper charged that such violation was being perpetrated by the police force which had taken the liberty to open, read and confiscate private correspondence in an attempt to incriminate the victim. The paper said "in times of war such action is excused, but for the police to invade the privacy of a home in peace time, claiming to search for arms and ammunition, and take away private correspondence, or to stop passengers at the airport and open and read their personal letters is a grave abuse of power."

It added: "We were shocked to hear both the minister of home affairs and the commissioner of police justify the reading of personal letters at the airport by police officers who claimed to be looking for currency, on the grounds that in reading the letters they might find evidence of a currency offense. The same justification could very well be used to read letters sent through the post, or to tap telephones and listen in to private conversations."

Referring to the fundamental rights enshrined in the universal declaration and the Guyana Constitution, the STANDARD declared: "The PNC (People's National Congress) regime has obviously overridden these rights and has thus aligned itself with the national security states of Latin America, which keep themselves in power by naked repression. No wonder Mr (Prime Minister Robert) Muldoon of New Zealand was able to pour scorn on our government's condemnation of his support for racist South Africa by pointint to the many violations of human rights by the Guyana Government at home."